

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1134.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1803.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

ON Wednesday the 25th of September next, will be run for over the Aylett's Warehouse Course, A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, two mile heats, weights agreeable to the late Fairfield rules. No person will be permitted to start a horse, for this purse, unless he becomes a subscriber thirty days before the race, which may be done by a note to William Powell at Aylett's.

And on the day following, a SWEEPSTAKE for untried three year old Colts, one mile heats, 90lbs. on each: Entrance Twenty Dollars each. This subscription will remain open until the evening preceding the race.

The third day will be run for, with Saddle Horses, an ELEGANT SADDLE and BRIDLE, one mile heats.

William Powell.

Aylett's Warehouse, August 15, 1803. [31-]

Notice.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd, late of the city of Richmond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, when I intend making a final settlement of the Estate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mr. Benj. Toler, administrator to the estate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd, and guardian to her infant child.

Those who may not avail themselves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r. of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd. lawtS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Against Christopher McConico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrad Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConico, Defendants.

THE defendant Christopher McConico not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term & answer the plaintiff's bill: & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol of the said city.

A Copy—Telle,

James Blagrove, D. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomattox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the convenience and elegance of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, Ex'ors. of col. F. TH. HARRIS, Jun. Goode, dec'd. lawtO.

June 27th, 1803. Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

For Sale,

That valuable Tract of Land, called COLEMAN'S NECK,

LYING in the county of Buckingham, on James River, about twenty miles below Lynchburg, and about seven miles above Bent Creek, containing 140 acres, of which there is about 50 acres of first rate of low grounds; and the high land equal to any on the River, with a good dwelling house and other houses.—Also, 124 acres of back land, lying about one mile off, part of which is good Tobacco Land, and the whole is well timbered.—For terms apply to

LITTLE B. HUGHES, on the premises. oaw4wp.

August 14, 1803.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July 8th, 1804.

To the Voters of Frederick County, Maryland.

The undersigned members of the Committees appointed in the different Election Districts "for the purpose of nominating and fixing on candidates for the State Legislature," beg leave to address a few words to the citizens of Frederick county.

In adopting the foregoing resolutions we have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the people. We have endeavoured to exercise the power of nomination with which we have been entrusted, in such a way as we hope will meet the approbation of our fellow-citizens, who have honoured us with their confidence. In selecting the abovementioned gentlemen as candidates for the next General Assembly, and recommending them to the support and suffrages of the people, we have been influenced only by a fervent wish to heal the wounds inflicted by party animosities, and to restore that "harmony to social intercourse" which has been so long interrupted. We have therefore fixed on those characters whose temper, moderation, and decided attachment to the principles of liberty, as secured to us by our happy Constitution, will in our opinions greatly tend to promote that desirable object, and call forth the support of the friends of religion, order, and government in every quarter of the County.

We should have rejoiced if those who are now in possession of the powers of the government, had used their authority in such a manner, as to render opposition entirely unnecessary. But while we regret the unhappy divisions in our country, we cannot quietly look on and see one half of the community proscribed, and deprived of the common rights of freemen, merely for honestly and independently maintaining their political opinions. Nor can we be silent when we behold party violence and rage infusing itself in all the streams of the government, and poisoning the pure principles of equal rights, equal privileges and equal laws. We lament that those things have happened. But believing and feeling as we do, it would be little short of treachery to our fellow-citizens, if we were afraid to speak out on a subject so very interesting.

We also think it our duty to express at this time, our public and strong disapprobation of the interference in the affairs of this State of persons, who are not in the number of our citizens, who do not reside among us, and who are high in office in the government of the United States. A recent instance of such an interference has been openly acknowledged by the party himself.—And we cannot refrain from declaring, that coming from such a quarter, we consider that it may eventually, if not checked by the spirit of the people, become highly dangerous to the liberties and independence of the State of Maryland.

Our fellow-citizens will observe that we have forborne to nominate any person for the office of Sheriff. We did not indeed consider ourselves as empowered, by the Terms of our election, to offer a nomination for that office. Besides we are unwilling to mingle party spirit in the selection of an officer who is so nearly connected with the administration of justice between man and man.—We think the best man of whatever politics ought to be Sheriff.—And if a man is to be appointed to that office on account of his political opinions, there is an end of every thing like impartiality in the administration of justice. To be a good Sheriff, a man must be impartial, and not too closely connected with any particular sect in politics.

It is by no means our intention in these observations to excite the warmth and rancour of party. That is what we most studiously wish to avoid, and it is only against the excess of that spirit we have intended to complain. If there must be a difference of opinion among the citizens of this County at the next election, it is our anxious desire that the dispute should be conducted with decent and becoming moderation, free from

passion and personal altercation. It is in order to attain this desirable object that we have made such a nomination of Candidates, as we hope the moderate and temperate of the Community can unite in supporting.—And we earnestly recommend Gen. ROBERT CUMMING, JOHN TROXEL, ROGER B. TANEY, AND JOHN HANSON THOMAS to the confidence of the citizens of Frederick County as fit and proper persons to represent us in the next General Assembly of this State.

We are Fellow-Citizens, Your Obedt. Servts.

Joseph Smith,	Christian Smith,
Henry Darnall,	Daniel Smith,
Basil Brooke,	Peter Scriener, Sen.
Wm. Brashear,	Henry Spalding,
G. Jacob Schleg,	Raphael Brooke,
John Ritchie,	John Rofs Key,
John Adlum,	Joshua Gist,
John Thomas,	William Durben,
James Simmons,	Belt Brashears,
Elias Thrasher,	Conrad Duddern,
John S. Frazier,	Abraham Hoff,
Hezekiah Young,	F. B. Sappington,
William Emmit,	

The Federal Committee of this County, in their address have, we observe, with great propriety noticed the unwarrantable interference of Mr. Jefferson's officers in the politics of the State; and they have alluded particularly to his Attorney for the District of Columbia, John Thompson Macon, who in his Certificate to Mr. Hall concerning the dispute with Col. Mercer has impudently avowed that he has practised such interference, and has exerted an influence in the affairs of Maryland even in the important matter of electing its Governor. Will the people of this State submit to be controlled and dragooned in this manner? Yet Macon's conduct is only a part of the general system, by which the President of the United States has misused his high office as a shop for electioneering jobs and schemes, and transformed the ministers of government into so many travelling mountebanks striving with every artifice and effrontery to wheedle the popular mind into a support of all his foolish and wicked projects.

Frederick-Town Herald.

FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER. PARIS, June 12.

Two government resolves have nominated Laforet, Extraordinary Ambassador from the French republic at the court of His Prussian Majesty—and citizen Otto, Extraordinary Ambassador, accredited at the court of his S. H. the Elector of Bavaria. The city of Rouan has offered to government the building, at its own expense, a ship of the line of 74 guns, to be named the Lower Seine.

Agreeable to orders of government, those negroes destined for Mantua, are to be formed into battalions of Pioneers, commanded by white officers. We are informed that citizen Laufat, who had been named Colonial Justice of Louisiana, is to proceed as our minister to the United States of America.

JUNE 16.

The departure of the First Consul for Brabant will take place on Saturday or Sunday next—he will be accompanied by the minister of the exterior departments, and the councillor of State Cretel, who for some months past has visited the department of Belgium.

Gen. Bernadotte is arrived at Paris—it is rumoured that he is to command the troops lining the coasts.

The Generals and other Military Officers, some Members of the Senate, the Tribunal and the Legislature, have requested of the First Consul, that in case he personally repairs to England, that they may be permitted to accompany him on board the ship he shall embark in, and partake of the danger and the glory of the French arms.

BREMEN, JUNE 9.

Last Tuesday afternoon, General Ri-

vouldts, formerly adjutant to the First Consul when in Egypt, arrived at our frontier, escorted by a squadron of hussars.—On observing the line of demarcation, affixed to ports erected for the purpose, the General ordered the hussars to fall back.

At Verden, a French General made his observations of the most practicable route for his troops to march towards Bremerelle. He was told that the shortest route was through Bremen. He replied, I am well acquainted with this route, but it is contrary to the orders of the First Consul.

On Thursday a corps of four hundred men remained during the night at Lillenthal, and on the morrow continued their march. The French find the roads very bad. To avoid the frontiers of Bremen, they proceeded on the opposite side of the Wumme at Neavegesack, within the territory of Hanover, where they arrived on Wednesday following. This morning they departed for Bremerelle. More troops are expected to follow. The roads on the opposite side of the Wumme are so bad that the cavalry are obliged to dismount.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 7.

It has been publicly reported this day, that Denmark, Russia, and Prussia have united for the security of the Germanic provinces: and that a Cordon should be drawn for their support.

Reports state, that some of the Baltic ports shall be garrisoned by Russian troops. Lubeck is mentioned, to the end that a free trade may be carried on in the river Elbe and Weser, and that the neutrality of the ports should be supported.

BRUSSELS, June 14.

The Governor of our department has wrote the following letter to the Mayor of this city.

"I hasten to acquaint you that I am officially informed, that the First Consul will depart in the course of this week for the United Departments.

BERLIN, May 28.

I could not till this day learn any thing certain respecting the measures taken by Russia in concert with our Court, to secure the neutrality of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Those measures have been already notified in Paris, by a joint note of Russia and Prussia. In consequence of this declaration, Prussia has resolved to draw together a Cordon of 30,000 men under Gen. Blucher, to cover the northern frontier of Germany. This protection will not extend to Hanover. The partial occupation of the Imperial Cities will not take place without the most urgent necessity, and should this happen it will be by Prussia and not by France.

Selefia and East Prussia have made the most serious representations to the King concerning the situation of Hamburg, which city is so important to the interest of the Prussian trade, that the least ill treatment of it would be of incalculable injury to Prussia. By private letters it appears, that some part of Selefia is in little better than open rebellion, on this account.

May 31.

We hear no more of the Cordon under Gen. Blucher.

We now learn that our Sovereign will abide by his first resolution, to take no part between France and England. Should a Russian fleet appear in the Baltic, it will be only to exercise the Sea Cadets.

Latest from Europe.

POSSESSION OF BREMEN BY THE FRENCH.

London, June 18.

The Hamburg mail brings the following article of intelligence.

BREMEN, June 5, 12 o'clock at night. (by an extra opportunity.)—Last night a French general arrived here, and went immediately to the preside Burgomaster, desiring that an attachment should be laid on all British property; and that all English sailors, as well as other English subjects, should be put under arrest. But this demand was not complied with, the General returned immediately to General Mortier.

What answer was given to this insolent and un-

acious request, we are not informed; and what number of English persons, or quantity of English property, might at this time be in Bremen, we cannot pretend to calculate. But, be that as it may, this outrage will not be confined to British subjects; some pretext will soon be found to involve the natives themselves in the confiscation.

There is little doubt but the same measures will take place at Hamburg, which city it was generally thought, would escape the danger that threatened it; but we are sorry to add, that such an expectation must be disappointed, as the French troops took possession of it on Sunday last, 12th inst.

A letter from Mentz, of the 31st May, mentions the report, "that a proposal has been made by the French government to stop the passage of the Sound, and all excess to the Baltic for English vessels." We have little doubt that the French government seriously entertains this project. The assenting to it, however, on the part of Denmark, would be a declaration of war against England.

OF THE STATE OF HAMBURG.

London, June 16.

The following was the circular letter issued by the British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, on the 2d instant:—

"Gentlemen, you are required to leave the port with your ships, and to make sail in an hour, in order that you may take advantage of the tide of Cuxhaven."

E. NICHOLAS.

Hamburg, June 3.

The intelligence of a convention between Russia, and Prussia, for the protection of the Hanse towns, proves to have been a gross imposition. Neither Russia nor Prussia seem inclined to protect this city from Corsican invasion; and the following fact may be relied on:—

"On the 21st instant at half past nine in the morning, a letter arrived here from Paris, by an estafette, from Senator Schult, one of the deputies of the Government of this city, announcing, that the Chief Consul had declared his firm resolution to occupy this free State and its dependencies, for the purpose of shutting the Elbe, and excluding Britain from this only port left to her in the north of Germany. The Senate, at the Consul's request, recommended to the Senate to take care that the French heroes shall be treated with the utmost civility, and their wants comfortably supplied."

"The Minister of his Prussian majesty, the *soldat* Protector of the North of Germany, delivered on the 2d inst. a note to the Senate, in answer to an application to him to know, whether his Prussian majesty, in case of invasion, would be pleased to protect that city, and its commerce and liberties, according to the security it ought to enjoy, by virtue of the treaty of Luneville. The note states, that his Prussian majesty is truly surprised that the Senate of Hamburg should presume that he should, to gratify, their most humble supplications, involve himself and his subjects in a war with France."

"This conduct of his Prussian majesty is the more difficult to be accounted for, as it is certain that he will lose nearly one eighth part of the revenue of this place, by the suspension of commerce with England; and that in Silesia alone, upwards of 100,000 individuals will be reduced to beggary."

"Such is the state of this city, while fugitives from Hanover are daily arriving to escape French tyranny."

We lament the deplorable yoke of French tyranny to which the Batavian government is obliged to yield; but we cannot, at the same time, help giving our cordial concurrence to the measures now adopted by our government. Its postponement (al though evidently the operation of humane forbearance) may, perhaps, by some be classed among the culpabilities of the present administration. The cruel disposition of the French troops, who ride the miserable inhabitants with a bit and a curb, might have pointed out the necessity of such a measure long ere now. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that the hard fate of the Dutch (flattered with the better sounding appellation of Batavians) has been entailed upon themselves by their own total want of spirit and energy, which, after indefatigable perseverance, through a very long series of years, laid the foundation of their liberty and independence. Their example is a sad and melancholy lesson indeed!—We find a nation, renowned in the annals of Europe for its martial achievements, sunk into contempt by the absence of those virtues which long rendered it eminent! We find a nation which formerly rekindled the dying embers of liberty, instead of displaying the sacred torch, hugging their chains and kissing the rod!—To what are we to attribute this disgraceful deviation from every glorious quality of mind?—To that mean and detestable fear which produces shame and confusion even in the very best cause.—Where is the great genius, the noble spirit, which inflamed their ancestors to the resistance of tyranny? Fled to some other realm more congenial to sentiments of liberty; and a sailor's liberty will also be accompanied with the loss of commerce. May Britons never forget the sacred flame; and by a manly recollection of the immortal actions of their forefathers, and other parts of debased Europe, that to ensure peace and happiness, they must conquer their freedom and independence.

WAR AGAINST HOLLAND.

London, June 17.

Lord Hawkesbury, at the bar of the House, presented the following most gracious Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that, from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of War being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that Government his disposition to respect their Neutrality, provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French Government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian Republic. This proposition not having been admitted by the Government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian Republic, his majesty

judged it expedient to direct his ministry to leave the Hague; and he has since given orders, that Letters of Marque and General Reprisals should be issued against the Batavian Republic and its subjects.

His majesty has at all times manifested the deepest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret, but the conduct of the French government has left no alternative; and in adopting these measures he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions.

G. R.
[After the message was read, an address of thanks for the communication passed nemine contradicente.]

FAINT SYMPTOMS OF PACIFICATION.

London, June 18.

Nothing is more certain, than that Ministers are acting up to the full extent of the pledge given by Lord Hawkesbury in the House of Commons on Mr. Fox's motion, namely that they would not accept the mediation of Russia, but represent their cause to that power, with a view of engaging its good offices as a mediator. Mr. Ross the messenger, no doubt, brought important advices on this head a few days ago from St. Petersburg. A counter part of them, in substance, was probably sent off at the same time to the Russian Minister at Paris. This occasioned the sending over of a messenger to the Russian Ambassador in London, on whose dispatches, as communicated to Lord Hawkesbury by Count Wornow, a Cabinet Council sat yesterday; at which almost all the Cabinet Ministers, among others, Earl St. Vincent, were present. The result was sent off to the King at Windsor.

It is no ordinary messenger who has brought these dispatches from Paris, but M. de Lansboy, a Russian Count. It is said he came with a distinct proposition from St. Petersburg to Paris, which, after having been acceded to by the Chief Consul, was forwarded to this country. The nature of this proposition we shall not attempt to guess. A few days, will, probably, throw some light upon the business; at present all is mere conjecture.

The mediation of Russia is now much the subject of conversation.

A Calais article states, that M. Otto passed through that city some days ago, and embarked with his suite.—(A Paris paper informs from this, that the negotiation with England will be renewed.)

A French paper printed in London, contains a Paris letter, dated the 8th instant, in which is the following silly article:—

"It is now said that Bonaparte is about to be proclaimed Protector of Continental Europe, and the Chief of a Coalition, the object of which is to obtain the liberty of the seas."

By a letter from Paris, we are informed, that Colonel Altherronville, Colonel Smith, Captain Swain, of the Artillery, and several other gentlemen, have been sent prisoners to Valenciennes.—Lord Eglin is permitted to remain in Paris upon his parole of honour; and has taken Lord Whitworth's box at the Opera. Sir J. B. Davis is a prisoner at the same place.

It was yesterday reported that Twenty Thousand British Troops are to be sent to Portugal with all possible expedition, for the defence of that kingdom against any attack of the French.

An expedition is fitting out destined, it is said, against the island of Martinique. We heartily applaud every appearance of vigour.

The effect on the additional duty on teas, will be, that those usually sold for six shillings, will, in future, be charged eight shillings; and so on in proportion.

Lucien Bonaparte has gone to Spain,

The French Funds are 48. 75

The Journal de Paris of the 28th, says, "Wednesday last, the First Consul went to the Theatre Francaise, and was so long, so repeatedly, so unanimously, and so strongly applauded, that never were the sentiments of attachment which the French people feel for their First Magistrate displayed more manifestly."

By the late intelligence from Paris it appears to be the general opinion of the people in that capital, that Bonaparte, in consequence of the severe censure of his irritable temper, the multiplicity and arduous nature of the duties of situation, and the necessity which he is under of guarding against all designs against his person, as well as of poisoning and controlling the several parties who have long been jealous of his power, and dissatisfied with his manner of using it, is absolutely disordered in his intellects. Every day some extraordinary proof of this state of his mind is confidently expected to burst forth that will justify even those who appear to be his friends in taking some decisive measure for placing the government in other hands.

The skulking French row boats from St. Maloe, Havre, Cherbourg, &c. make sure of taking prizes. They are equipped as fishing boats, sail from their own ports in the dusk of the evening, and get close in with our ports a little before day-break, where they lie to as if fishing, shewing perhaps only two or three men upon deck. If a vessel without convoy happens too near the land, the row-boats make sail and board her. In the late war they carried off unmolested, several coasters worth 10,000l. without having been absent at this season of the year, above twenty-four hours from their own ports.

The right honorable Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was yesterday drawn for a militia man, at Guildhall, Westminster.

Bonaparte seems to have the flight with *Ancient Pistol*—"The world mine oyster is, which I with knife will open." But he has not found all parts of the world as *mure a fisher*.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ON Saturday the 27th inst. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol at 5 o'clock, the second and last part of his

Discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

Anxious to promote the discussion of a subject, so essentially connected with human happiness, J. O. will make no charge for admission.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s to 42s Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s do.
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s do.
Do. Sup. ditto,	36s do.
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s do.
Corn	13s do.
Hemp, Clean,	45l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	36s do.
Sugar,	8d do.

The London Morning Chronicle, of June 11, says, that General Stuart is ordered with 3000 men from Malta to Sicily, to protect that island against the attacks of the French.—He will take post in the vicinity of Messina, in order to prevent the narrow pass; and a British squadron is kept cruising in the straits of Messina, and on the northern coast of the island.

In our reply to the Editor of the Examiner on the 16th instant, to his remarks on the piece published in this paper from the Frederick-Town Herald, relative to the election of Anthony New and John Taylor, we admitted there had been a mistake in regard to Mr. Francis Corbin being a member of Congress, because it was possible that the Editor of the Herald might have been misinformed. But it will appear from the following certificate that at the time that Mr. New was set up by the friends of Mr. Taylor in opposition to Mr. Corbin, that he (Mr. Corbin) was a member of Congress, and that the publication is perfectly correct in all its parts so far as it relates to Mr. Corbin.

Copy of the Sheriff's return for the District composed of the counties of Gloucester, Matthews, Middlesex, King and Queen, and Caroline, at an election held on the 14th of February, 1792, for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

We Charles Tompkins, Sheriff of Gloucester county, George Guthrie, Deputy Sheriff of Matthews, William Sagar, Deputy of Middlesex, John Weederburne, Deputy of King and Queen, William Saunders, Deputy of Caroline, do hereby certify, and make known, that at an election held on the 14th of February, at the Court house of our respective counties, pursuant to law, the Electors qualified to vote for Members to the House of Delegates, caused to be chosen one person, to wit: Francis Corbin, to represent the said district as a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Given under our hands and seals this twentieth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

CHARLES TOMPKINS, s. o. c. (Seal)
GEORGE GUTHRIE, d. s. m. c. (Seal)
J. WEDDERBURN, d. s. k. q. c. (Seal)
WILLIAM SAGAR, d. s. m. c. (Seal)
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, d. s. c. (Seal)

We learn that the CONVENTION between the United States and France, ceding to us LOUISIANA, was ratified on the part of France by the First Consul on the 22d May; and that Mr. Jay is on his way to this country with the ratifications.

(NAT. INT.)

While the various newspapers are engaged in crimination and condemnation of our first worthy magistrate, we shall content ourselves with taking a cursory view, by way of abstract, of the credits due to this great man. Upon this score we find ourselves indebted to him for:

His letter to Mazer.

Patronage to Calender, comprising the "Prospect before Us"—Cash paid to that apostate—and for his release from prison.

His friendship for Duane, and the abuse from the dress of that wooden-headed Jacobin, upon the remaining few who framed our union.

For Thomas Paine, that outcast of Europe, that mountain of mischief.

The appointment of Monsieur Gallatin to handle our cash, and the displacing many scores of honest men from office.

The repair of the vessel of our dear ally and sister republic, called the Bataan, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the public trial of capt. Little for doing his duty in capturing that scourge to our commerce.

For our fleet off Tripoli.

For dry docks, and the "derangement" of our army.

Two million of dollars for secret service money; an unaccounted balance of 114,000 dollars; and the bank stock account.

His conduct respecting New-Orleans.

The ideal acquisition of Louisiana "cum multis aliis."

Demo's balance the account. (A. J. A. d.)

It is said that Duane was mounted on a pole in Calcutta, and carried through the streets in *terrorem*; a punishment inflicted there for crimes not so rank as we see daily committed in the filthy columns of the *Aurora*.

Inconsistencies.—It would seem next to incredible, that readers of mere common sense, should every morning, chuse for their breakfast the barefaced lies, and palpable inconsistencies, which issue from the democratic presses; and yet the truth is, that this kind of food is more eagerly sought after, and more peculiarly grateful to a democratic appetite than any other aliment whatever. Take the following for a sample, which no doubt has been swallowed with the true gusto of political epicureanism.

The *Aurora*, July 26, complains, as it were to the British ministry, of "assaults by their public officers and hired writers and printers, in Europe and America, upon the constitutions of the U. States," and recommends it to the British government, "by

means of instructions and otherwise," to prevent a repetition of such indignities and injuries, as necessary to the preservation of harmony and peace between the two countries.

This rule is scarcely laid down for Great Britain before it is violated by the *Aurora*. In that paper of the day following, a memorial said to be addressed by Talleyrand to Buonaparte, and republished in the American papers from the Sun, a London Gazette, is called, by the Editor, "a British fabrication, a production evidently intended to influence the English people, and to divert their attention from the designs and crimes of their oppressors at home, to the external object, the object of hatred and fear, France." And in the paper of the 28th, the British government is denounced as "the worst of all governments."

It is by such *coolly* addresses as this, that the *politie* DUANE would secure to the United States the regard of the British government, and the continuance of a friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

Duane calls upon the British administration "by instructions and otherwise," as Buonaparte had done before him, to prevent the British printers, and hired printers in the United States, from abusing the American constitution; and immediately after declares the British ministry fabricates state papers to divert the attention of the people from their designs and crimes, and tells the people of England, who respect their constitution, that it is "the worst of all governments!"

Such is Citizen Duane's mode of shewing the earnest wish of the United States to remain on good terms with Great Britain, and the disinclination of the democrats to interfere with its government.

We have always thought, because every page in democratic history confirms it, that democracy and tyranny are synonymous terms; consequently that a democrat, whenever he possesses the power to tyrannize, will be a tyrant. In which of the federal newspapers do we find assaults on our institutions? The assaults on these institutions, it is boldly avowed, have always, have lately proceeded, and are now proceeding from democrats, and from democratic presses. We pray God to interfere and preserve the people from a democracy, which ever has been a government by mobs and demagogues, not by laws and institutions. Should these men, who are moving heaven and earth to convert the constitution of the United States, and the state constitutions, *de facto* or *de jure*, into democracies, prove successful, farewell to peace, farewell to security of person or property, farewell, a long farewell to liberty!

(Anti-Democrat)

The consul of France is willing by dropping the letter *a* in his name, to have it forgotten that he is not a Frenchman. It is the duty of every writer who mentions him by preserving it, to have it remembered that the republic of France is stayed by the voice of a single foreigner.

And dost thou feel Mr. Duane! The noble, politic, consistent, sagacious editor of the *Aurora*, has at last made his appearance in his usual style. We never expect to see that old friend with a new face. We never expect to see him other than he has always been, a mere dastardly declaimer. One who in every instance will substitute names with abusive epithets prefixed to them; and bold, libelous, unwarrantable assertions, for reason. In this he is consistent. His tirade of the 12th instant does merit much attention. He may cry out *Paradox* as often as he chooses to name the Republican or Anti-Democrat. This will never affect us. We have detected and pointed out several lies, contradictions, absurdities, and inconsistencies, in the paper edited by the sagacious citizen Duane. This has nettled the gentleman a little. We shall, for his amusement, continue to do so, we will not say as often as they occur, but as often as it shall please ourselves. We offer him our pages freely, and challenge him to retort, whenever they afford him an opportunity. It is not by printing as our orthography *Monsieur* Buonaparte, that he can either do us injury, or make himself more contemptible; it is not by crying out British hireling, that he can intimidate us, or make us swerve an instant from our duty; it is not by his unmeaning assertion that the editor of the Anti-Democrat is only a *Denizen*, that he can make him forget, that he considers it included in his oath of fealty to the constitution of the United States, to expose the designs formed against it by Duane and his coadjutors. The editor of this paper will never equivocate, evade, nor shrink from any charge which the *Aurora*, or any of her faintly glimmering satellites, can bring against him; at that same time that he disclaims all knowledge of British hirelings and emissaries. Any thing urged against him will be treated with contempt, unless specific; and, temerarious as they are, they dare not create any such. Mr. Duane says as soon as he has finished a series of political, geographical and historical essays concerning Louisiana, he will reply to the remarks on the essential qualities of democracy which we published some time ago. Be advised Citizen; take up the subject immediately; you are not doing much good at present.

(Ibid.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

The renewal of war betwixt the two great rival nations of Europe, seems, as might reasonably be expected, to attract a considerable portion of the attention of our newspaper editors. It is, indeed, an event fitted to excite the attention, and interest the feelings, of every man not indifferent to the fate of nations, and the miseries of mankind. Reasonably, however, I think, it might have been supposed, that, considering the disparity in the force of the two nations, the ambitious motives which actuate the one, and the necessity of resistance which impels the other, our feelings would all have been listed on the side of the weaker party.—But, it seems that some of our editors, far from being animated by a sentiment so natural; far from being borne away by that honest burst of favour which a sight of the generous struggle of a nation contending to preserve its honor and existence, is calculated to inspire, appear to rejoice at her supposed humiliation, and with pleasure to anticipate her final ruin. That Britain has much to fear and

little to hope from the present contest, I readily admit; but I do not admit, that in either word or act, she has avowed her fears, indicated her humiliation, or committed her honor.

The proofs of her humiliation are drawn from her king's declaration of the motives which induced the renewal of hostilities; but if there be no better evidence of the fact than what that declaration affords, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the evidence is altogether defective. It is a fact well known to all the world, that the naval power of the British nation has long been an object of extreme jealousy to the other maritime nations of Europe. This jealousy produced the armed neutrality of 1779, and the northern league, a still more formidable combination, in 1801. It is likewise well known that to distant colonies nations are chiefly indebted for their maintenance and increase of naval power. Colonies produce commerce—commerce produces seamen; and where there are seamen, there consequently is the basis of all naval strength. Now, although Europe must see the dangerous precipice upon which Britain stands, yet seeing likewise the superiority of that nation's naval force, her anxious jealousy may still be alive. To allay this jealousy was an important object. The British king declares, that he enters not upon the present war with any views of conquest, which is tantamount to saying, "I desire no increase of colonial possessions; if I conquer any from my enemies, I shall hold them only as pledges of a secure and honorable peace, and not as means whereby to add to my naval strength." Security, certainly, and not conquest, must be his object; and if so, what humiliation in letting his object be known? Boasting, swaggering and threatening, are the offspring of cowardice; modesty and moderation are the concomitants of courage. Moreover, he knew the dangers of the contest in which he was about to engage; he knew that France, with the half of Europe at her devotion, was an enemy to be dreaded; and it was, therefore, natural that every step should be taken which, if not effectual to conciliate friends, might tend, at least, not to excite enemies.

But if it be possible that so plain a case should require illustration, or that moderation and policy should require to be distinguished from humiliation and fear, that illustration and distinction may, I think, be found in the counter-declaration of the first consul. No one, surely, who knows anything of the present state of France, relative to the neighboring nations, can suppose, that she entertains serious apprehensions from any of them; or that she can, at all, dread the efforts, even of Britain, with respect to the integrity and safety of her European territories. She was, however, about to embark in an enterprise of great difficulty and danger—no less than the subjugation of a very potent nation; of a nation too, in whose fate the European world must feel deeply interested; and, in this case, she felt the policy of throwing the other nations into a state of supineness, by appearances of moderation, and by a vast display of the reluctance with which she was forced into the war.

But to quit this subject for a moment. Let me enquire why an American should rejoice at seeing Britain humbled by France? Can it proceed from political wisdom? Or springs it from a prejudice which neither time nor policy can subdue? From the first, certainly, their joy cannot arise; and if not from the last, whence then comes it? Let us take a very concise view of the subject on the score of policy. If to the preponderance of France on Terra Firma, the empire of the Sea should be annexed, what power on earth could count, with certainty, on a moment's independent duration?—Even Russia, great and powerful as she is, must feel the degrading superiority of the all-pervading influence and power of France. She sees France, indeed, rich in the natural productions of her soil, and consequently rich in resources; possessing a population, including recent annexations, of more than thirty millions of people; and these advantages backed by a disposing power over Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Holland and a considerable part of Germany. With what eyes then should we regard her? Should we rejoice at the still further increase of her power? Ought we to exult at the prospect of her humbling, degrading, annihilating the only power which hath hitherto opposed, with any success, her rapid march to unlimited domination?—Supposing ourselves out of the question, have we no regard to the independence of other nations?—Have we no interest that they should enjoy the blessing of self government? In France unrestrained do we expect to find the disinterested, generous, mild and benevolent protectress of mankind? In Bonaparte the Trajan, the Antoninus of the age? and under his rule to see realized all the sweets of universal peace, without the bitter alloy of universal slavery?

Let us suppose that in the present contest France shall be completely successful, and that Great Britain shall become, like Spain, Batavia, Switzerland, &c. her devoted instrument; shall be transformed, from an awe-inspiring rival, to a servile tool; what must be the consequence? What has the world to oppose to the fleets of France, Spain, Holland and England united? Have we, in such a case, no grounds of apprehension? Will our defenceless ships then pass unmolested to the most distant corners of the earth? Shall we have nothing to fear from the union of power, avarice and insolence? But, possibly, we shall be told that the case put is impracticable. I hope it is; I wish also that it were impossible. We have, however, within a few years, seen things nearly as strange come to pass. Great Britain has one vulnerable side; one corrupt member, ready for the severing knife of Bonaparte. Ireland, it is to be feared, is disposed to become the senseless instrument of her own subjugation, and the ruin of England. Notwithstanding all the vigilance and superiority of the British fleets, Ireland may be invaded. In the late war, Hoche, his fleet, and troops got to Bantry Bay, remained there some time, and returned to France, unmolested by the British fleet, which lay wind-bound in its own harbours. What has happened once may happen again; and another Hoche may successfully transport, instead of 20,000, 200,000 men. What might be the consequences of such an event, it behoves those to consider who now rejoice

at the imaginary humiliation of Britain, and at the prospect of the total prostration of her power.

But to return to the principal object of this little essay. I agree with those who think that the present war is, on the part of the British, a war of necessity. They had seen the continual and continued aggrandizement of France: they had heard her insolence, not only in regard to their external relations, but to their internal policy also; and they had felt her injustice in various forms, particularly in her insisting on a strict execution of the treaty of Amiens, with respect to Malta, although it was evident that, through the reduction of the resources and power of the order of St. John, an evacuation of the island would have been virtually a surrender of it to France. They saw, that by a series of insults, aggressions and injustice, France aimed at destroying, not only the honor, the reputation, the importance of the nation, but its independence also; and that ultimately she would draw the sword to complete the work of oppression. Rather than submit to be undone by peace-meal, Britain appeals at once to the God of battles, and nobly stakes her existence on her courage. What shall be the issue, only God can tell; and what shall be the judgement of posterity, with regard to the step she has taken, I pretend not to predict. To adopt, however, the language of Raynal, on a similar occasion, and in relation to the same people, "I know that the annals of the world seldom offer the august and majestic spectacle of a nation which prefers renouncing its duration rather than its glory."

"Je sais que les annales du monde ne nous offrent que rarement l'auguste et majestueux spectacle d'une nation qui aime mieux renoncer à sa durée qu'à sa gloire."

[Histoire Philo. et Politique.—Première Edition, Tome 9me, Page 361.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,
I drop in your way a communication respecting the conduct of some young men, about blacking of signs, &c. which appeared in your paper of the 17th current, not doubting but it would have the desired effect, for which it was intended. It was my most ardent wish that such conduct should be distinguished, and knew no plan better calculated to do than the one which I suggested. My reason for taking notice of it was, in order that it might bring about a considerate reflection with those who were guilty of the charge—to give them a proper opportunity of securing to themselves a good and moral character.

I shall now ask one question before I attempt to reply to the author of "Plain Truth," who appeared in your paper of the 20th inst., viz.—What is the reason that young men are less noticed and respected here than almost any place in America? The answer is very demonstrable: the young men are less confined here, and greater privileges are granted them than almost any place, and they lose no opportunity to abuse those privileges, and consume and waste their time in mischief and riot, which is so incident to youth, where those privileges are extended towards them. By this means they contract habits which are incompatible with the social intercourse of virtue and innocence, that men who are advanced in age and well disposed in society, will discontinue such conduct and look upon its practitioners as mere cyphers. This is an incontrovertible fact. Observe it and draw from it your own conclusions. It must be acknowledged on all sides, that too much liberty is worse than not enough.

I shall now briefly take notice of some of those noble and genuine principles which actuated the writer of "Plain Truth" to take up his pen, not attempting any extenuation to those young men, but only clearing himself from the censure of the considerate part of our fellow citizens, by answering the writer of the "communication," by making use of such unwarrantable and indecent expressions in that communication. He has taken a great deal of pains, but to little purpose, to tell you that he was ignorant of the persons concerned in the "perpetration," and is certain that no injury was intended. He appears to know more about the thing than any person could possibly have imagined, considering that he was ignorant of it; and as for the injury which was intended, it is very evident that no good has been derived from it. The writer in the first instance says he is "ignorant of those who were guilty of the perpetration," and at the same time knows that the honor and integrity of those young men remains as "fair and unsullied" as the writer of the communication. This is a contradiction too obvious not to attract the attention of the most ignorant, and too silly not to blast forever his high expectations as a satirical writer; for which he labored so hard to obtain. But he knows it to be so, for he has even avowed to it with unspeakable delight. Yes—to what? To "Plain Truth." It is somewhat surprising that a man who discovers all the gentleness of an amiable mind, and soothing disposition, should dive so deep into the most odious and scurrilous, after accusing the writer of Y. N. throughout the whole of his writings, with the "unmanly and illiberal" expressions made use of towards those young men. He must indeed have searched the vocabulary through very diligently to have selected such a nice and delicate catalogue of words, and must have dived deeply into Milton, Hume, and other authors of high literary fame, to have produced a composition couched in all the beauty and elegance of expression. He expects by this time that he has gained the applause and esteem of the most considerate part of our "fellow citizens" by his most "noble and gentlemanly language" which so conspicuously adorns the columns of the Virginia Gazette, while Y. N. must be held in contempt for the baseness of his principles: but he has omitted the typographical letters in a going before the word considerate, which changes very materially the construction of the sentence; and thus he has exclaimed aloud with a vociferating voice, like a parcel of grey hounds in full chase of a fox, to detract from himself the justly merited condemnation which he has brought on his own head. Yes, and he called aloud, with a voice resembling the Ourang Outang, to draw to his attention his "considerate fellow citizens" and fraternal

banditti, to avert to this Plain Truth. Who will not say, and believe too, that he must have been one of the party, if not the promoter, of this innocent conduct? His writings even bespeak it, for they are so black that they resemble lampblack itself; consequently he must be the identical man, though he ought at least to have washed the lampblack, &c. off of his hands before he flew to his pen, as the security of his innocence; for in every line he produced, he has besmeared the paper, and in every sentence plainly evinced his own guilt and criminality.

But to return to the sublime sentences in which his attack is couched, and see him endeavoring to hover himself under the banners of the most noble and generous sentiments, while he is gliding headlong into the vortex of an everlasting pool of abuses and absurdities. The mind is offended, and turns from such a narration with sickness and disgust. Yes, had he but given himself one moment to reflect, he might have perceived that the shaft of his own ridicule could not have counteracted the strong suspicions which he was about to entail on himself. More could have been said, and less would have been done, after trespassing so long on the patience of his readers, only to tell them that he was guilty of the charge, which he had endeavored to evade, by his zealous stratagems. I would advise the writer of "Plain Truth," before he makes another attempt to write, to fortify his penitential with a little effusion of sense and judgment, in order that he may steer clear from his own guilt.

His yellings and croakings are now all at an end, for the just compunctions of his own calumny has stamped him with the eternal infamy of destroying his own character, which in all ages and in all countries has been held sacred, except from the odium of such a writer of "Plain Truth."

I shall now bid adieu to the subject, after ascribing to this prolific writer the honor and respect which he has obtained from his new employment; and however highly his vanity may flatter him as an author, I shall leave him in the full enjoyment of those laurels which he has won as a sign blacker, &c.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last, Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, to Miss NANCY BLAIR—both of this city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"P. Q." in answer to "PLAIN TRUTH," is unavoidably omitted; indeed, we wish the author to suppress its publication altogether.—Laudable as his motives are, we cannot discover any real good that will result from such productions. Far from checking, they only increase the evil which is intended to be counteracted, and sow discord and enmity between bosom friends. We hope other correspondents will take the hint.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, August 16.
[The following note was received by Capt. Florence, of the brig Minerva, previous to his sailing from Bordeaux:]

"As soon as war was declared, the tavern-keepers in this place, used every kind of stratagem to conceal the American seamen in their houses, and entice them to go privateering; but through the exertions of Mr. Lee, our commercial agent, with the assistance and support of M. David, principal commissary of marine, whose interest for the United States' commerce and citizens, cannot be too much praised, the seamen were prevented from entering on board the privateers, which would have injured the American character, and kept our ships in port for want of hands. About 30 sailors have been taken out of privateers, and committed to prison by Mr. Lee."

HAMBURG AND BREMEN.
The news of the French army having taken possession of these places, as mentioned, under the London head, in yesterday's Gazette, is very doubtful.—Amsterdam and Rotterdam papers of the 18th of June, (in possession of the Editors of the New-York Gazette) make no mention of this event, or of the probability of its soon taking place. They expressly say, that after the surrender of Hanover, the French troops had remained in the neighbourhood of those places, and had not, as yet, violated their neutrality, except by making certain demands of the city of Bremen, which it had the spirit not to comply with.

The following is the answer of the British Minister to Mr. King's Note, announcing the cession of Louisiana to the United States. The governmental party in this country have commenced a clamour against the Federal prints, for what they term suppression of this flattering and very interesting document. This imputation, like most of those proceeding from the same source, is proved to be a malicious calumny. The federal prints, on no occasion, have withheld from the public any matter essential to the interests or the reputation of the country. They have in fact, uniformly been the only channels through which the most recent and important information from Europe has been communicated to the American world.—But the charge of suppression on this occasion, is most unfortunate for those who have advanced it. While they were charging us with withholding an article not in our possession, they, who were known to have received it long before, wantonly and wickedly secreted it from the public eye. If the document were of so much importance—if it were so consolatory to the feelings of the administration, why did they not, instead of making it a handle for a contemptible and base calumny, publish it to the world? Or, do they wish to confirm to the Federal presses, the prerogative of being the first to announce every circumstance of importance?

Copy of a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King; dated May 19th, 1803.
Downing Street, May 19, 1803.

SIR,
Having laid before the King your letter of the 5th of this month, in which you inform me, that a Treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th of last month, by the Plenipotentiaries of America and France, by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New Orleans, as well as of all

Louisiana, has been acquired by the United States; I have received His Majesty's command to express to you the pleasure with which His Majesty has received this intelligence, and to add, that His Majesty regards the care which has been taken so to frame this treaty as not to infringe any right of Great Britain in the navigation of the Mississippi as the most satisfactory evidence of a disposition on the part of the Government of the United States, correspondent to that which His Majesty entertains, to promote and improve that harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two countries, and which are so conducive to their mutual benefit. I have it also in command to assure you Sir, that the sentiments which you have expressed in making this communication, are considered by His Majesty's Government as an additional proof of that cordiality and confidence which you have uniformly manifested in the whole course of your public mission, and which have so justly entitled you to the esteem and regard of His Majesty's Government.

I desire you to accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.
HAWKESBURY.
Rufus King, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

AUGUST, 18.

Important!—We are indebted to our correspondent at New-York, for the following interesting particulars:

"New-York, August 17.

"The ship Delaware, Captain Beebe, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her letters and papers are to the 24 July. The following is a letter received by a mercantile house here, dated the 1st of July.

"We have now to advise, that in consequence of the situation the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, to prevent our ships from occupying the same, OUR GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED BOTH RIVERS TO BE IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE AGAINST ALL SHIPPING WHATEVER, UNTIL PRUSSIA SHALL GUARANTEE THE ACCUSTOMED FREEDOM OF TRADING TO HAMBURG, AND THE OTHER TOWNS ON THEIR BANKS. What effect this determined measure may produce, it is impossible to foresee; but meanwhile all business is put a stop to, and nothing has been doing for some time past in sugar, coffee, or the West-India articles.

"Notice.—His Britannic Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the mouth of the river Elbe, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

"JAMES MAURY.

"American Consul at Liverpool."

The Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal of May last, may be had at T. NICOLSON'S office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 21st inst. a NEGRO MAN, named ROGER,

about 40 years of age, stout made, but small legs for the bulk of his body, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a scar on one of his arms, occasioned by an axe, and a small scar on his forehead. He is of a yellowish complexion, is remarkably pert and fenible—and has a smiling countenance, when spoken to. He had on when he went away, a white yarn Virginia cloth coat, and Offenburgs shirt and overalls. I expect he will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and endeavor to get to the Northward, as he once before made the like attempt. I forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him, and all matters of vessels of taking him on board, as the rigour of the law will be exercised against such.

I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said fellow to me, living about 3 miles below Richmond,

Robert Craddock.

August 23, 1803.

4D

M. SULLY'S

Equestrian Performances & Feats of Activity in Ground and Lofly TUMBLING

WILL take place on Thursday next, to commence precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. at the CIRCUS in the HAY-MARKET GARDEN, of which he begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester, and the friends of such Entertainments in general.

The Circus being completed with seats in the Upper and Lower Boxes, is rendered very commodious.

Hay-Market, August 23, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and State of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. McCrokey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the State. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, Church
Nathaniel Holland, Wardens.

June 14, 1803.

Claret FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in Cases, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 23d day of July, and on Wednesday the 27th and Saturday the 29th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to attend to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely new, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in North and South Carolina, and in Baltimore. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the late Virginia Assembly for the establishment of a town at Amherst Courthouse, by the name of Cabellville, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be exposed to public sale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchasers are to give bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the money, and in case punctual payments are not made, interest will be required thereon from the day of sale.

Also, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforesaid place, for a year or term of years. Suffice it to say, the houses are large and well calculated for public entertainment; stableage sufficient for upwards of 100 horses. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterprising character than this, and therefore well deserves the immediate attention of the active and industrious who possess funds adequate to its support.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Amherst, near the town of Warminster.

SAM. J. CABELL.

August 4, 1803.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY.

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robert, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good femitruke. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Matthew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortment of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this State; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very frisk. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 22, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorize, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be placed in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th August, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

For three years, and longer if possession given, THAT handsome TENEMENT in the city of Richmond, (which is in complete order) whereon Mr. William Moncreaf at present resides. For terms apply to him, or to the subscriber in Manchester.

W. Claiborne.

August 10, 1803.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred

and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for great improvement may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 20 or 30 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of winter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat sown followed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the wagon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cornmarant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the flock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggon, Cart, &c. &c. To have unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a quarter of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel McCraw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Bencklen. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

in the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the Stock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved tract, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 30 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, flocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 24; for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 25, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 28th October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights—to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winflow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winflow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expenses of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, State of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from Capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2-3ds.

The terms of sale are, $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 1st of January 1804;— $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 1st April;— $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 1st of October following, and the last $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnson; for the two last, to Mr. Charles Copland.
July 30, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fugun, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, defendants.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Telle,
Miller Woodson, c.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, defendants.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Telle,
Miller Woodson, c.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,
As you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, proceed to take the testimony to establish my claim depending in this in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,
EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

LOST.

YESTERDAY evening, between Charles Winegardner's and Bacon Branch, a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, wrapped in white Buckram, which contained a Note given by Jos. F. Price and Thomas Price, payable to the subscriber on the first day of May last; also sundry Clerk's Papers and Tickets, and other papers. A reward of THREE DOLLARS will be given to any person delivering the same to Messrs. Mitchell & Gardiner.

TIMOTHY GOODMAN.

August 22, 1803.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF PLAISTER OF PARIS,

(esteemed very good)

INCH PLANK,

AND

STONE LIME,

In half bbls.—For sale by

SAMUEL PAINE.

August 4th, 1803.